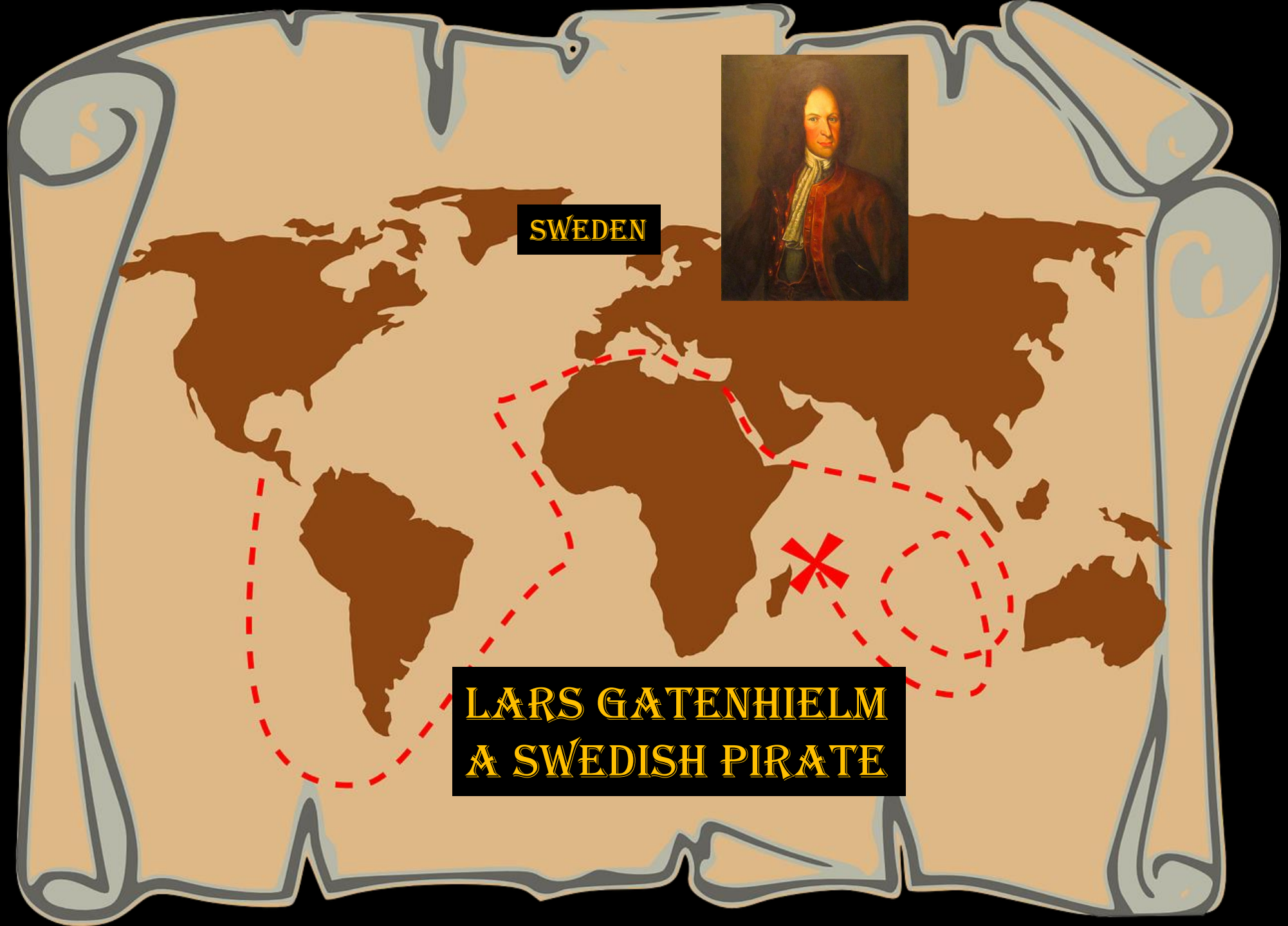
LARS GATENHIELM
A SWEDISH PIRATE

Lars Gathenhielm (1689–1718) was a Swedish captain, commander, shipowner merchant, and privateer.

LARS GATHENHIELM was born on the Gatan estate in Onsala Parish in Halland. His parents were the sea captain Anders Börjesson Gathe and his wife Kerstin Larsdtr Styrman, daughter of a mill owner in Hjälm, Fjärås Parish. Before his knighthood in 1715, he was known as Lars Andersson Gathe or **Lasse i Gatan.**

To protect Swedish shipping from pirates and to harm the enemy, in June 1710 the government of King Charles XII of Sweden gave Lars Gathe Letter of marque granting permission to seize ships from enemy nations including Denmark and Russia. His vessels captured foreign merchant vessels and forced them into port where both cargo and ships were sold.


SWEDEN
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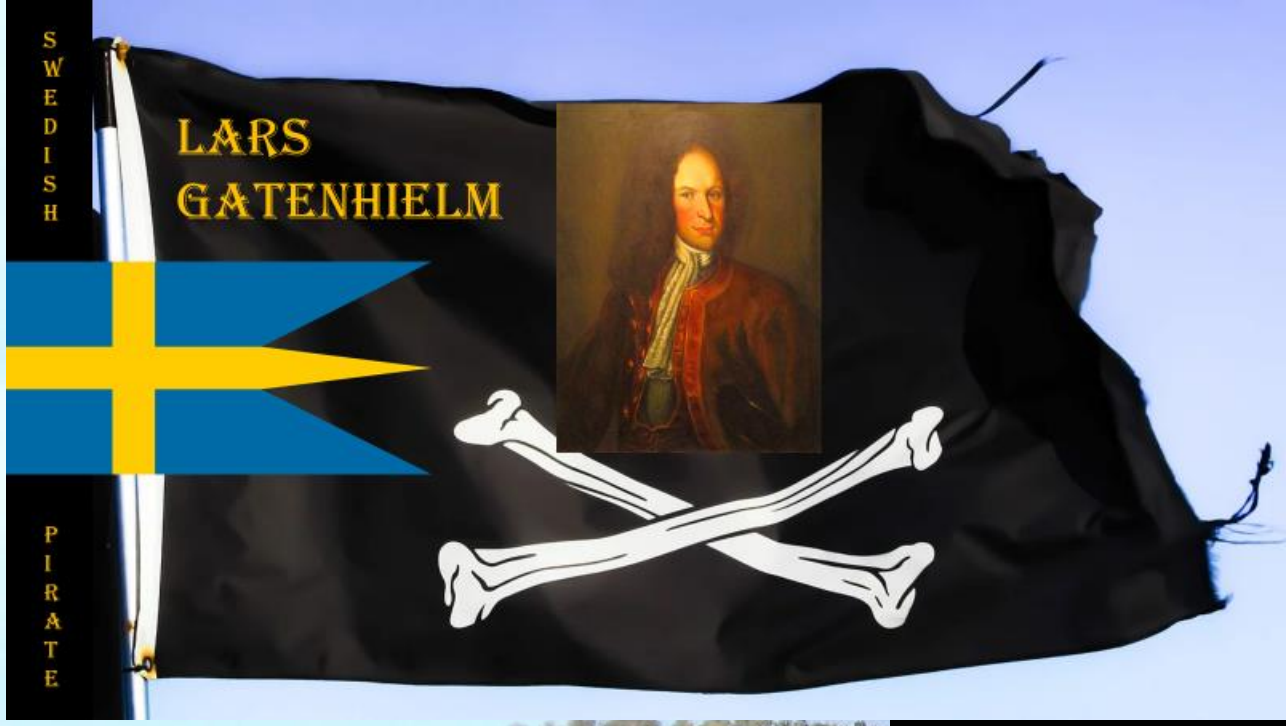
The spoils were also sold at Dunkerque in northern France. He had a great deal of early success with his galleon Lilla Jägaren, and as the volume of hijackings increased, many local sailors were quickly recruited to work the privateer ships. He suffered from a hip injury that made him dependent on crutches and may not have spent much time at sea himself, instead directing the work from Gothenburg.

Gathenhielm was accused of piracy against Swedish ships as well, but was protected by the king himself and therefore never punished. He and his brother Christen (1682-1722) were ennobled in 1715 under the surname Gathenhielm for their efforts on behalf of Swedish navigation. Gathenhielm was later also appointed commodore in the Royal Swedish Navy. Lars Gathenhielm died from tuberculosis at his house at Lilla Torget in Gothenburg in 1718 at the age of 29. His wife Ingela Gathenhielm née Hammar (1692–1729), who he had married in 1711, succeeded him and expanded the various business enterprises. Following their deaths, they were both buried in the Gathenhielm family tomb at Onsala Church.

SWEDISH

LARS GATENHIELM

PIRATE

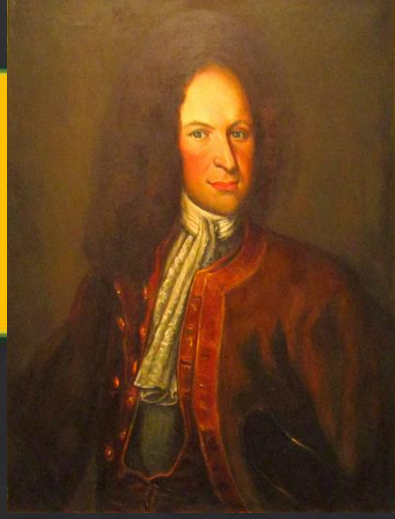


PIRATE SHIPS

Ships used by Lars Gathenhielm

Concordia, huckert, 1716-
Dankbarkeit, fregatt, 1716-
Fortuna, galliot, 1715-
Fredrik, fregatt, 1717-
Förgyllda Eschaloupen, galliot, 1711-
Greve Gyllenborg, fregatt, 1718
Göteborg, fregatt, 1710-11
Halmstad, fregatt, 1717-
Hjälparen, huckert, 1718
Hoppet, pinass, 1715-16
Kristina, galliot, 1717-
La Grande Famille, fregatt, 1716-
La Revange, huckert, 1710-
La Restauration, 1718- (samma skepp som Postiljonen)
Laxen, 1718
Le Comte de Mörner, fregatt, 1717-
Le Duc de Berg, fregatt, 1716-
L'Esperance, fregatt, 1717-1718
Le Fripon, fregatt, 1718
Le Triumphant, fregatt, 1710-
Le Trompeur, fregatt, 1716-1717
Lilla Jägaren, galliot, 1710-
Merkurius, huckert, 1716
Mercurius II, galliot, 1716-

Ships used by Lars Gathenhielm



Onsala Galej, huckert, 1710-1713
Packan, galliot, 1711-1713
Postiljonen, 1717-18 (samma skepp som La Restauration)
Providentia, fregatt, 1717-1718
Räven, 1716-
Sankt Jörgen, galliot, 1717-
Snappopp (I), -1717
Snappopp (II), snau, 1717-
Svarta Örn, fregatt, 1715-
Svenska Islandsfararen, fregatt, 1716-1717
Svenska Vapnet, huckert, 1710-1712
Valfisken, 1717-1718
Varberg, fregatt, 1718
Victoria, galliot, 1715
Vinthunden (I), galliot, 1710-1712
Vinthunden (II), galliot, 1715-
Älvsborg, fregatt, 1716

Concordia (kaparhuckert)

Captains in Concordia from 8 december 1716 Nils Nilsson and 1717 Captain John Norcross.

Ownwer of the ship was Lars Gathenhielm.

Just before **Christmas 1717** Captain Norcross captured a Dutch ship on it,s way to Amsterdam, from Bordeaux. It was captured near Hollands coast. Norcross gave a new creaw the order to sail the ship. The Dutch Captain gave a better salary to the new crew. Captain Norcross did sail to Dunkerque. In Dunkerque they seized Concordia (Earlier Gathenhielm and his gang had captured French ships, so this was a revenge)

The Gathenhielmska House

It was Lars Gathenhielms brother in Law Johan Hansson Busck (1690-1756) built the house 1743-1747 on a plot he owned. (Gothenburgh)

He gave the house the name THE GATENHIELMSKA HOUSE